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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner — Wesley Castles, Chairman — Paul R. McClure, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-127 — SEPTEMBER 15, 1953

Gain In Working Force Estimated for August

Industrial employment in Montana maintained a slight advance through August over that of a year ago, a numerical gain of 400, according to estimates compiled by the Commission in co-operation with the federal bureau of labor statistics. The margin of increase over the corresponding month the year before has varied from 9,500 down to 200 during each of the past 18 months. There were 163,100 on nonfarm payrolls last month, the greatest number ever reported for August, and within 200 of the high-month record established in September last year.

Heavy Cut-Back in Construction

Employment growth this year is recorded in the face of a substantial cut-back in numbers employed on heavy construction projects and in commercial and residence building. Loss of 2,400 in construction from a year ago is reflected, due to completion of Hungry Horse dam, near completion of the Canyon Ferry project, and general decrease in employment on housing projects, business buildings, and on highway and bridge construction.

Other Industries Compensate

The construction deficit was compensated by substantial employment increases in manufacturing, transportation, utilities, retail trade, finance, insurance, industrial services, recreation, garages and repair establishments. Mining employment remained on fairly even keel, showing a dip of a mere 100 in total.

Manufacturing Makes Solid Gain

In the manufacturing field stone and clay products show a 300 increase in employment over a year ago, while food processing accounts for another 100 gain. All branches of transportation are on the credit site, railroads up 400, bus, truck and airlines 200, and utilities 300. Fluctuations in trade employment included a decrease of 300 in wholesale establishments and an offsetting gain of 800 in retail lines. General merchandise, food, filling stations, drug and furniture stores built up substantial increases in employment, while restaurant payrolls showed a decline of 900.

Government Employment Down

The most substantial increase in a single industry was 1,000 registered in the miscellaneous service group made up of auto repair, hand trades, recreation, medical and law offices, and trade schools. Government employment, on the other hand, declined by 500 from a year ago, partly due to diminishing government crews concerned with Hungry Horse and Canyon Ferry administration, and partly to reduced budgets in federal and state circles.

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STATE'S MANPOWER SUPPLY RUNNING LOW AS SEASONAL DEMAND APPROACHES CREST

Labor demand during August rose to its highest level of the season, trimming the available surplus of manpower to its lowest point since last October. Indications are that September will follow closely after the August pattern, resulting in virtual exhaustion of the reserve supply and acute, though temporary, shortages in special skills.

Reduction of 1,180 from July Labor Reserve

At the end of August there were 2,069 active job applicants listed at the employment service offices of the state, a reduction of 1,180 from the July figure and only 450 above the low record number listed a year before. The reserve was 700 less than in August, 1951, and about 1,400 below that of 1950 and 1949. Among the job applicants this August were 800 women, a year ago there were 700 women seeking jobs at the close of August.

School Withdrawals Affect Supply

September is ordinarily a month of heavy labor demand, largely due to the combination of school withdrawals from the working force and staffing of sugar refineries for processing the beet crop. Construction activities, farm harvests, and most commercial and service establishments are at or near the peak of their seasonal employment requirements during the month.

August Demand Fairly Distributed

Demand during August was fairly distributed among various industries, with construction maintaining a solid pace despite completion of important projects and consequent absence of several big contractor employers from the field. More than normal requirements arose from prevalence of forest fires, the worst season in 20 years, and the largest wheat crop in the history of the state helped to consume most of the available manpower, local and transient, in agricultural territory.

Mine-Smelter Wages Adjusted

Mining and smelter demand for labor was indifferent during August, due to a wait-and-see attitude while negotiations for a new wage scale were in progress. Completion of the parley on amicable terms as the month ended will stabilize labor relationships, it is expected. Active recruitment for increase of the mining force has been suspended for some months, no announcement of its resumption has been noted. Another mining unit is coming into production, the chrome mine and plant in the Stillwater country having been restored to operation. Coal miners from Red Lodge and Roundup will help fill the labor requirements there.

Construction Employment Moderate

Construction employment in August was supported by full crews on the new Tiber dam in the Marias river, on the new aluminum plant near Columbia Falls, and on several other important industrial developments such as a new sawmill at Superior and re-activiation of the chrome plant in Stillwater county.

Building activities in commercial and residential fields were at a moderate level. Additional housing accommodations on a mass scale are in process at several eastern Montana cities, stimulated by the oil expansion there, and at Anaconda, Butte, Great Falls, Columbia Falls, and other labor concentration centers. Building operations at Billings are stymied by a craft labor difference which has resulted in general stagnation of that activity.

Highway Labor Increases Slightly

Highway construction contractors employed 820 men in August, while maintenance employees of the state highway commission numbered 805. The total of 1625 is slightly up from July but is about 400 short of the employment a year ago, and nearly 300 below that in August, 1951.

Working on 231 Miles of Road

Work was continuing with 642 men employed on 33 highway contracts covering 231 miles, was completed on 9 contracts for 96 miles, and had not begun on eight projects embracing 68 miles. Six bridge jobs costing $1,166,000 and employing 97 men were in progress, two small bridges were completed during the month, and contracts were awarded but work not begun on seven jobs at $802,000. Three railroad passes to cost $664,000 were employing 46 men, while gravel piling and a new shop building had 34 on the payroll.

Job Placements Heavy in August

August was a month of heavy hiring in nearly all industry, as reflected in the record of job placements by offices of the employment service. Nonfarm hires through these offices numbered 5,475, more than 1,000 in excess over any previous month in its history, and at the same time 7,092 farm job openings were filled by those offices, more than 1,500 above the record for any previous month. The total of 12,567 displaces June, 1951, previous high month, which reported 9,269 job placements. On a seasonal comparison, August placements exceeded those of July by 5,283.

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Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary Sept. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(49 jobseekers; 17 men, 32 women; 5 men and 6 women over 45) School bells will call about 200 summer workers from the smelter to classrooms in September, vacancies to be filled by outdoor construction and farm hands returning for the winter. Hiring is slow because of wage negotiations. Drummond sewer project nearly complete, will release 20 or 30 men.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Roundup, Laurel, Red Lodge—(443 jobseekers; 335 men, 108 women; 151 men and 23 women over 45) Employment in construction is disrupted by an apparent stalemate in settlement of the strike of plumbers. Other crafts are heavily affected, both by picket lines and incompletion of plumbing or steamfitting details of projects. Employment in trade and service is indirectly reduced. Coal mines nearly all idle, railroad mine on reduced schedule. Resumption awaits demand for fuel. Farm operations approaching end of season with labor supply adequate. Sixty Cheyenne Indians in crews have nearly completed bean harvest. Beets will be harvested in late September and October.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(45 jobseekers; 33 men, 12 women) Season run of pea canning factory ended, releasing 175 workers, mostly drawn from household and school youths so will not affect labor supply to material extent. Construction demand light, since all projects are fully staffed. Some openings will be created by return of summer workers to school. Farm harvest demand continues with no acute shortages threatened. Custom combines in less demand than anticipated.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(234 jobseekers; 130 men, 104 women) Little change in labor market factors during August. New mine contract in process of negotiation, hiring activity slow through August. Supply of construction skills ample, still short miners, auto mechanics, stenographers, typists and dental office assistants. Housing construction, 100 units, begun and may supply job openings through winter, to complete next summer. Present labor supply heavily sprinkled with workers over 50.

CUT BANK—(8 jobseekers; 4 men, 4 women; 3 men over 45) Fire fighting demand for adjacent areas heavy through August. Construction continues at full pace, with light turnover. Farm harvest is late, will provide principal demand through September. Transient travel is increasing.

DILLON—(81 jobseekers; 54 men, 27 women) Replacement of rails with heavier steel completed on sixty mile stretch of railroad, most of the crews returning to homes in other areas. Highway oiling job completed. Farm demand for season has been met, haying completed and harvest fully supplied.

FORSYTH, Colstrip, Hysham—(19 jobseekers; 14 men, 5 women; 3 men and 1 woman over 45) No hiring for construction or railroad work at present, and very little in prospect for rest of year. Labor market in balance, few transients appearing. Indian workers used extensively for forest fire fighting in timber areas to westward during August.

FORT BENTON—(4 jobseekers; 2 men, 2 women) No unemployment in this area, dependent upon transients and clearance from adjacent centers for continuing demands for workers. Construction nearly finished for season, including addition to school, road and bridge building, railroad overpass, and new water mains. Railroads used several extra gangs during summer, nearing end of their program. Farm work two weeks later than normal, will prolong acute demand for farm help into September.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Opheim—(37 jobseekers; 17 men, 20 women; 4 men and 2 women over 45) Jobs are abundant, claim volume low, but there is little prospect of new projects opening this fall. A theatre, three business buildings, an underpass, and farm storage buildings provide the only construction employment now, all to complete before winter. Withdrawal of student workers in September will provide some call for replacements. Harvest 50% complete, using more men than year ago.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(11 jobseekers; 7 men, 4 women; 4 men and 3 women over 45) Though construction demand has receded, the crews are at full capacity, with little turnover, and will continue as late as weather conditions permit. Oil prospecting is active, but less so than a year ago. Farm labor demand high, supplied mostly from transients.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Stanford—(220 jobseekers; 100 men, 120 women; 49 men and 30 women over 45) More unemployment than a year ago, though a shortage of carpenters developed in August, first this season. Smelter hiring is slow, pending wage agreement. Railroads actively hiring, short of extra gang men. Heavy demand for forest fire fighters through August. School resumption in September will disrupt employment lists and create openings. Construction at airbase will finish during winter, most other construction jobs close about November. Harvest and fall work produced heavy farm labor demand in August, will continue well into September.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(28 jobseekers; 12 men, 16 women; 10 men and 8 women over 45) Full employment during August; pea cannery finished season and cherry canning is now over, releasing 30 workers. Road projects finished, construction demand low for September. Lumber hiring dwindling as prices falter, most crews operating below capacity.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(24 jobseekers; 18 men, 6 women) More new applicants in August than year ago, due to increased migration. Employment at high level, will continue in industry and agriculture into October or later.

HELENA, Canyon Ferry, White Sulphur Springs, Townsend, Boulder, Garrison—(127 jobseekers; 69 men, 58 women) Gradual buildup of unemployment in prospect for fall months. Construction and mining are using only half of their year ago crews and no increase in sight. Common labor in good demand through August for forest fire fighting, smelter, brickyard, and farm work. Demand for transportation slackened late in month. Some unfilled demand for stenographers and service workers.

KALISPELL, Whitefish, Columbia Falls, Hungry Horse—(234 jobseekers; 152 men, 82 women) About 500 employed now building aluminum plant, some additional hiring expected in September. Order for 70 carpenters at end of month, will probably use all available men of that skill until November. Cherry harvest completed in early August, packing plant closed. Lumber and logging at less than full employment due to sagging market for lumber.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowtown, Ryegate, Winnett—(37 jobseekers; 12 men, 25 women) Labor market about in balance, will

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State's Manpower Running Short

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Coal Mines Resuming Slowly

Dull spots in the employment picture include the coal mining industry, which is just beginning its annual seasonal resumption of coal production, and the labor demand at Canyon Ferry, where completion of construction looms and the crew is already down to 200. The coal mining crews are diminished by lack of demand for that fuel, resulting from railroad, industrial, and domestic shifts to gas, oil and electricity, a process that has been cumulative for some years.

Gain In Working Force Estimated for August

(Continued from Page 1)

Seasonal Upswing is 1,500

The seasonal upswing in August from July figures indicate a 1,500 net increase in employment. All major industries but three shared in the expansion—construction diminished by 400 while finance and government each maintained the same level as July. Other industries show these gains over July: manufacturing 100, mining 300, transportation and utilities 600, wholesale trade 100, and industrial services 800.

SEVEN YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1947	127.8	127.6	128.6	130.6	134.8	138.0	142.0	142.0	141.0	141.6	141.2	141.7	136.4
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.9	157.1	156.8	152.2	150.7	148.8	147.0
1951	141.9	139.4	140.3	145.9	149.4	154.1	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.4	151.7	150.6	149.0
1952	140.5	140.8	143.0	149.7	155.0	159.9	161.1	162.7	163.3	159.6	156.6	157.1	154.1
1953	150.0	148.1	149.2	151.8	155.8	160.1	161.6	163.1					

Along the Hiring Line ---

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continue at nearly full employment level through September. Construction of school, business building, warehouse, two road projects and 15 residences uses all building skills. Forest fire and farm demand in August depleted transient and common labor supply.

LIBBY, Eureka—(20 jobseekers; 5 men, 15 women) Labor supply all at work, dependent upon transients and clearance help for new jobs. Lumber production at full employment level, but logging is using fewer men than year ago. Road and building construction at peak, fully manned, and will continue into October. Two more road contracts let. Return to classrooms in September will call for 20 or 30 replacements.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber—(47 jobseekers; 18 men, 29 women; 7 men and 12 women over 45) Late harvest, farm demand less than year ago. Construction labor built into surplus last month, most projects nearing completion. Employment in trade on decline. Railroad demand active, for track work, in roundhouse, and fireman. New school, hospital, and lodge hall to finish late in fall, no new projects in sight.

MALTA—(3 jobseekers; 1 man, 2 women) Balanced labor market, with full crews on construction, railroad, trade, and wheat harvest. Expect same condition to continue through September. No acute shortages in prospect.

MILES CITY, Baker, Ekalaka, Broadus, Terry—(28 jobseekers; 17 men, 11 women) Very little hiring for construction or on railroads during August; the July layoff by railroad has not been recalled. Trade employment is at low summer level. Increasing farm labor demand felt in August, dependent upon transient flow for supply.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior—(195 jobseekers; 115 men, 80 women; 52 men and 25 women over 45) Forest fires created emergency demands for labor during August, other labor demands were less than normal for the season. Turnover is slight; opening of school in September will deplete labor force and create openings in lower brackets. In-migration has been abundant in unskilled lines. Demand for private building construction is declining.

POLSON—(44 jobseekers; 34 men and 10 women) Completion of the cherry harvest in August reduced rate of labor market transactions. Registration of youths and women for that work declined. Hiring in construction, trade, and service was slow in August, with direct hiring at gate prevalent. New road contract to start soon.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad, Tiber Dam—(16 jobseekers; 13 men, 3 women) Carpenters and mechanics in demand, housing construction at peak. Unskilled labor requirements filled from transient supply, ten to fifteen a day. Tiber dam construction is at full stage, about 425 employed. Opening of schools will create vacancies in construction, trade, and service. Farm harvest half completed, peak of demand passed.

SIDNEY—(29 jobseekers; 7 men, 22 women; 1 man and 5 women over 45) Construction fully staffed, continuing peak of summer activity. Building of 80 housing units will use full crews until end of year, when weather may halt completion until spring. Applicants are mostly in clerical lines, demand is for service workers. Staffing of sugar factory will tax local market late in September.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(65 jobseekers; 58 men, 7 women; 17 men and 2 women over 45) Labor market dull, demand in lumber and logging is light, due to low price market level. School opening in September will stimulate some demand for replacements. Timber access road completed, pipe line clearing and construction to be contracted shortly.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(21 jobseekers; 13 men, 8 women) Building construction demand active during August, on service station, addition to school, new residences, truck storage building and grain storage units. Four oil exploration crews in field. Some shortage at end of August. Farm demand stimulated by heavy crops requiring more manpower.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Aug. 1953 (2)	July 1953 (3)	Aug. 1952	July 53 to Aug. 53	Aug. 52 to Aug. 53
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	163,100	161,600	162,700	1,500	400
Manufacturing	20,000	19,900	19,600	100	400
Durable goods	12,200	12,200	11,900	00	300
Lumber and timber products	7,100	7,100	7,100	00	00
Primary metals	3,700	3,800	3,700	—100	00
Other (4)	1,400	1,300	1,100	100	300
Nondurable goods	7,800	7,700	7,700	100	100
Food and kindred products	4,400	4,300	4,300	100	100
Printing and publishing	1,500	1,500	1,500	00	00
Other (5)	1,900	1,900	1,900	00	00
Mining	11,300	11,000	11,400	300	—100
Metal mining	8,000	8,000	8,000	00	00
Bituminous and soft coal mining	500	300	500	200	00
Petroleum-natural gas production	2,200	2,200	2,400	00	—200
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	600	500	500	100	100
Contract construction	11,800	12,200	14,200	—400	—2,400
Contractors, building construction	4,000	4,600	5,100	—600	—1,100
Contractors, other than building	4,400	4,100	5,800	300	—1,400
Contractors, special trade	3,400	3,500	3,300	—100	100
Transportation and utilities	25,100	24,500	24,200	600	900
Interstate railroads	15,300	15,000	14,900	300	400
Transportation except railroads	4,000	3,800	3,800	200	200
Utilities including communication	5,800	5,700	5,500	100	300
Trade	40,900	40,800	40,400	100	500
Wholesale Trade	8,300	8,200	8,600	100	—300
Retail trade	32,600	32,600	31,800	00	800
General merchandise and apparel	6,900	6,900	6,100	00	800
Food stores	4,600	4,400	4,500	200	100
Eating and drinking establishments	7,400	7,500	8,300	—100	—900
Automotive and filling stations	6,400	6,300	5,900	100	500
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	7,300	7,500	7,000	—200	300
Finance, insurance and real estate	5,000	5,000	4,700	00	300
Services and miscellaneous	21,500	20,700	20,200	800	1,300
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	4,300	4,200	4,100	100	200
Personal services	2,500	2,400	2,400	100	100
Other (6)	14,700	14,100	13,700	600	1,000
Government	27,500	27,500	28,000	00	—500
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	14,800	15,000	14,700	—200	100
Selected Industries					
Manufacturing	2,900	3,000	3,000	—100	—100
Transportation and utilities	2,800	2,800	2,800	00	00
Trade	5,700	5,700	5,600	00	100
Services and miscellaneous (7)	3,400	3,500	3,300	—100	100

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 664 selected Montana establishments.
(3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 904 such establishments.
(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, insurance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN AUGUST, 1953, AND AUGUST, 1952

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements								U. I. Claims Wk. 9-4	
	Aug. 1953		Aug. 1952		Aug. 1953		Aug. 1952		August, 1953				August, 1952					
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	1953	1952
Anaconda	70	14	82	20	49	5	32	5	78	69	147	23	69	68	137	26	31	14
Billings	213	48	322	88	443	90	240	72	337	1,515	1,852	141	346	392	738	160	177	46
Bozeman	67	29	129	54	45	21	27	19	439	278	717	152	331	276	607	200	2	—
Butte	162	18	320	15	234	32	280	10	149	12	161	32	236	7	243	46	144	98
Cut Bank	15	7	35	7	8	1	23	7	94	17	111	35	62	25	87	48	8	13
Dillon	103	55	119	40	81	23	84	18	41	187	228	19	132	182	314	142	5	9
Forsyth	16	4	36	12	19	6	7	—	42	50	92	7	22	37	59	18	4	1
Fort Benton	97	46	61	20	4	1	5	—	27	506	533	12	27	213	240	96	2	6
Glasgow	248	57	92	21	37	2	24	1	149	291	440	33	117	145	262	61	3	3
Glendive	81	30	60	25	11	1	7	—	171	144	315	56	144	41	185	56	2	8
Great Falls	175	39	216	62	220	31	193	49	939	553	1,492	306	313	330	643	185	112	87
Hamilton	14	3	13	2	28	4	44	9	31	812	843	4	59	511	570	74	8	14
Havre	142	65	22	5	24	6	15	3	254	520	774	104	124	554	678	309	—	7
Helena	354	133	104	39	127	34	70	10	422	203	625	224	408	147	555	242	43	13
Kalispell	289	52	230	37	234	51	139	17	619	236	855	111	286	106	392	123	67	37
Lewistown	68	8	61	19	37	3	22	2	88	226	314	39	45	238	283	82	17	21
Libby	20	3	6	—	20	—	37	2	95	—	95	45	62	1	63	33	10	14
Livingston	58	6	54	8	47	6	25	5	278	97	375	69	99	117	216	78	15	6
Malta	26	11	33	14	3	1	12	3	70	123	193	17	40	31	71	16	—	5
Miles City	53	12	71	24	28	6	20	—	94	194	288	44	116	81	197	82	12	5
Missoula	104	31	96	25	195	51	179	43	489	128	617	216	538	169	707	240	54	46
Polson	53	5	24	6	44	15	65	12	237	351	588	13	40	135	175	5	34	21
Shelby	27	10	26	8	16	3	11	1	108	197	305	26	49	189	238	69	1	10
Sidney	67	13	66	13	29	2	21	3	98	151	249	32	91	51	142	36	6	4
Thomp. Falls	17	3	16	2	65	12	22	3	40	—	40	15	48	—	48	22	23	17
Wolf Point	116	24	88	21	21	3	15	1	86	232	318	28	75	189	264	86	7	8
TOTALS	2,655	726	2,382	587	2,069	410	1,619	301	5,475	7,092	12,567	1,803	3,879	4,235	8,114	2,535	787	513

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. (1) 1953	July (2) 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. (1) 1953	July (2) 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. (1) 1953	July (2) 1953	Aug. 1952
All Manufacturing	$78.82	$78.23	$79.16	40.8	40.5	41.5	$1.93	$1.93	$1.91
Durable goods	80.65	79.97	82.15	40.7	40.5	41.7	1.98	1.97	1.97
Primary metals	86.40	86.46	84.68	44.7	44.8	45.4	1.93	1.93	1.86
Nondurable goods	75.72	75.18	73.82	41.1	40.4	41.3	1.84	1.86	1.79
Food and kindred products	65.23	62.67	64.12	42.6	41.2	42.5	1.53	1.52	1.51
All Mining	90.28	90.12	87.44	41.3	41.4	41.7	2.19	2.18	2.10
Metal mining	91.33	91.33	87.85	42.6	42.6	42.5	2.14	2.14	2.07
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	74.62	76.60	74.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation (except railrds.)	92.50	94.51	94.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utilities and communication	65.41	67.85	65.48	39.6	40.5	40.1	1.65	1.68	1.64

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA
MITCHELL BUILDING
P. O. Box 1728
HELENA, MONTANA

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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